THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Increasing Interest Manifested in the Proceedings.

Professional Testimony on the Question of Sanity-Doctors and Lawyers for Once in Harmony.

BACY FREE LOVE CORRESPONDENCE

The Calhoun and Sinclair Letters to Mrs. McFarland.

A Glance Into the Inner Life of the New School of Social Morals.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

If one-tenth of those who sought admission to the court room yesterday morning were gratified in their pardonable curiosity to hear the interesting testimony, witness the crowded room and gaze upon the faces of the unique and remarkable jury there would press, the counsel for the prisoner or the advo-cates of the presecution. After eleven o'clock, when the court had assembled, those having business there had a hard time seeking to get in. The atice in the vicinity was much larger than on my previous day, and the same, it is safe to believe vill have to be stated every day till the end of the trial. It will go on increasing and may be expected to culminate when the pastor of Plymouth church and the lady leaders of the Church rier come on the stand for examination. As a general thing the witnesses in this case have been of a rather superior grade. Except in one or two instances they have snown, under the circumstances, a remarkable degree of self-possession and clearness of reply to the interrogations of counsel. The witnesses yesterday were chiefly doctors and lawyers, an excellent class of people in the matter of giving testimony, as they give lit-sic bother to counsel and give immense sat-isfaction to an eager, listening audience. Being more or less accustomed to the thing they make the machinery of a legal drama like this move on with machinery of a legal grams like this move of what the same relative case and precision as a profes-sional stage performance. Dr. Ward, a gentleman of nervous temperament, reddish beard and dishevelled hair, was evidently a devoted witness for the defence, not that the doctor deviated an lota om strict truth, but in his voice there was a tone of sympathy for the unhappy prisoner that was per-

AN INTERESTING WITNESS. Dr. Matson was an interesting witness, from the fact that he knew McFarland in 1847, when he was identified with the Brook Farm community, where ssive spirits of New England tried to estab lish a sort of social millennium. The doctor wore a r weird expression of face and eyes, as though he had extended his metaphysical investigation into the domain of Spiritualism. His testimony was delivered with earnest clearness of statement, and made a favorable impression in behalf of McFarland.

Some singular remarks escaped people's lips yes-terday, when witness after witness was being examined to prove that McFarland was the victim of an nncontrolable monomania. The sentiment was freely expressed that the theory sought to be estabed by the defence was unnecessary for the prisoner's extenuation and acquittal, and that if a slin ple appeal were taken on the strength of the provocation offered the jury could do nothing else than

acquit the prisoner.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SUGGEST.

To this end it was suggested that all the free love folks who were on terms of familiar acquaintance with Mrs. McFarland be put upon the witness stand and their doctrines thoroughly ventuated, with the view of showing that a conspiracy was actually contrived to seduce Mrs. McFarland from her lawful husbana and marry her to a man who was himself one of the conspirators. It was further argued that if one crime were set off against the other murder itself would haraly outweigh the offence of taking away the wife of a man to whom that wire was more than life ttself. FREE LOVE CORRESPONDENCE.

The reading of the letters addressed by Mrs. Calhoun and Sinclair to Mrs. McFariand produced a deep sensation. They were read to the jury by Mr. Gerry, and no expression which allowed of full and telling emphasis was neglected in the dramatic recitation of counsel for the defence. The testimony up to the time the correspondence was introduced had been rather monotonous being confined in the case of each witness to showing a state of cerebral excitement with the prisoner, more or less calculated to lead, despite

showing a state of cerebral excitement with the prisoner, more or less calculated to lead, despite of will or judgment, to the crime for which the trial is held. There was but signt difference in the sense of the evidence, and by the time it had all ocen given few in the court room were disposed to dispute the possession by McFarland, at the time of the murder, of other than irrational mental faculties. The letters were, if it may be so expressed, a refreshing change. Nobody in court had seen or heard them before, and their effect was decidedly lavorable to the defence.

EFFECT OF THE BEADING.

These letters, it is no exaggeration to say, turned the scale, if any turning was needed, more completely in behalf of McFarland than all the evidence so lar offered. The deliberate purpose, so cunningly clothed in expressions of gushing endearment, to shake the woman's allegiance to her husband, made every man in court with any regard for the Christian notions of the marriage the indignant with these female champions of the new school of morality. The effect on the prisoner was very marked. He moved uneasily in his seat and burled his head in his hands while his counsel was reading the proveking passages wherein the writers tell Mrs. McFarland that living any ionger with her husband would be profanation of her womanhood, and that Richardson was good and strong and loving to her.

Attractions of the roomanhood, in the all and graceful presence many days. The audience outsuc the railing stood patiently throughout the proceedings and gave the ushers little trouble in the matter of keeping order. Recorder liacket keeps his court well. His manner of adjourning for a recess and of adjourning for the day, of ruling on points of evidence and responding to the questions and remarks of counsel has a ring of decision and business about it which well becomes a judicial officer. Judge Noah Davis did most of the work of cross-examination. The witases who fails into his amilable hands is not apt to feel embarrassed at 11st, for the Ju

Among other curious stories related in the court
room was one to the effect that when the necessary
sixty days' notice expired Mrs. McFarland proceeded
to the Mutual Life insurance office and drew the
\$10,000 for which Albert D. Richardson's life was inroom. The same of the stated byten on the tarm

EIGHTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

Testimony of S. St. John Green

S. St. John Green was the first witness examined-I am a member of the Boston bar; I remember being retained in 1867 in certain proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus brought by Daniel MoFarland against Mr. and Mrs. Sage; Mr. Philips, a member of the Boston bar, met me in the street about two o'clock one day and asked me to go into court with him; the motion was to commit for contempt for not producing the children in court; the counsel with me was Mr. Sandford and Mr. Laurt; the children were produced the next day; Richardson came into my office.

Q. State what was said by him in reference to the

Ex-Judge Davis objected.

Mr. Gerry said he wanted to show by this witness not at the time he was retained as counsel in this

and paid all the expenses; that he advised the first the advised the standing of Governor Andrew Marchander.

Examinating the Governor Andrew Marchanes.

Examinating continued the hateus corons was pending from April to November; I saw Mr. McFarland several times before this; his appearance in some respects was strange to me; he seemed to me wholly atsorbed in that case and that case along the respective there was a wild, odd look in his eyes; he seemed to me wholly atsorbed in that case and that case along the me seemed to me exceedingly unstruing and nervous; i would no say as to his marchale the history of the winner and the marchale the history of the marchale the history of the winner and the marchale the history of the winner and the marchale the history of the winner and the beautiful to say he was itrationat and very near the border line between sanity and insanity. Every time I saw him was when he received in child, on each of the child of the say it was transparent to the conduct of the case from him? Objected to the child, on the case from him? Objected to.

Connect appearance, which he described as strange.

Q. Did you receive any instructions in regard to the conduct of the case from him? Objected to.

Counsel for the prisoner urged that the defence had a pericet right to show that Richardson was at the bodom on the castre affair. There was the infarction was repeated to McFarland.

An argument here arose as to the admissable unless it was proved that the conversation was repeated to McFarland. All the marchale the woman from her husband. Richardson was finded to the case of the principal parties in the hadeus coing to show what Richardson had a right to discrete had shown his determination which he distributed the conduct with his fast, the same had a right to discrete his feet. From Mr. Nones they had the carrying out his determination which he distributed to the case of the principal parties in the hadeus corons of the principal parties in the fact that the same had a say that the conduction of

Counsel stated that it could not be shown that the counset stated that it could not be shown that the conversation had been repeated to Mr. McFarland, and the question was accordingly overruled.

Ex-Judge Davis—A decree was entered into by which Mr. McFarland was to take Percy, and Mrs. McFarland was to take Percy, and Mrs. McFarland was to take only admission to the children's presence at such times as set forth in the decree.

Testimony of R. K. Phillips.

Edward K. Phillips examined by Mr. Gerry—Am a member of the Boston bar ten years; was engaged as counsel for Mrs. McFarland; saw McFarland in court the time the suit was in progress; saw him also in New York November, 186; first time I saw him was when the case was before Judge Bigelow; noticed his manner as being nervous and excited; avoided conversation with McFarland as I was engaged as counsel for the other side; he insisted on telling me his sad story and I listened; he said Mr. Richardson had taken his wife away and wanted to take his chidien; the interview was a very painful one to me; Mr. McFarland seemed completely overcome; he was decidedly as irrational as a man could be; in all my conversations with him the one story about his wile and children formed the burden; his whole demeanor at these times was thoroughly irrational.

tional.

Cross-examined by Judge Davis—Did you at any time suggest to the court, on account of McFarland's irrationality, that he was unfit to be the custodian of his children? A. I never did; I did not consider it my province; I was junior counsel in the case, and attended only to the details of the case, Judge Davis—Did you ever mention it to the senior counsel. Wilness—I did?

Testimony of Dr. John A. Ward.

Dr. John A. Ward examined—Have been a physician for sixteen years; know McFarland very well; and knew his wife very well; and when his wife very well; on the night of th

Testimony of Morris Matson. Dr. Morris Maison examined:—Q. Where do you reside? A. No. 74 University place.
Q. How long have you resided in this city? A. Since 185.

Q. How long have you been a physician? A. A.

quarter of a century.

Q. You are a graduate of the College of New York?

A. I am.

Q. You are not now practising medicine? A. I am not.

Q. How many years did you practice? A. Fifteen or twenty years.

or twenty years.

Q. Do you know Mr. McFarland, the prisoner at the bar? A. Well.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Since 1857, alier which he disappeared; he went to Dartmouth, and subsequently to Frence.

Q. Did you see him on the 24th of November? A. I saw him on the day previous to the shooting.

Q. Where did you see him? A. He came to my residence in Twenty-minh street.

Q. What was the last time you saw him before that night? A. I saw him there two or three weeks previous to that time.

Q. What was the last time you saw him before that night? A. I saw him there two or three weeks previous to that time.

Q. What time did you see him on that night? A. At suppor, tea or dinner, as we call it.

WESTWARD HO WITH A WIFE.

Q. Alout what time? A. At seven o'ciock.

Q. Did anything take place, and if so please state it?

A. He was in the habi of calling on me and making known his trofibles and his difficulties; his principal object on that occasion was to make known, as a thought, the fact that Richardson—he told me that—Richardson was selling his property in New Jersey and was about going West to that blace where, as he said, his wife had obtained a frandulent divorce; that he was going to take his (McFarland's) wife and his little boy Danny with him.

Q. Did you observe his appearance on that occasion? A. I did.

Q. Describe his appearance. A. On that occasion? A. I did.

Q. Describe his appearance. A. On that occasion he was more calm and quiet than I had seen him: I speak now in reference to his physical system, but his mental disturbance was more intense than I had ever noticed it before; there was a wild expression about his eye and all that which indicates intense agony of mind.

Q. Did no say anything in reference to icsnecosion about his eye and all that which indicates intense agony of mind.

Q. What did he say? A. He said I lose conscious
G. Did ne say anything in reference to icsnecosion and thing in his pocceed.

Q. Did red had be be a submated and him is papers and thing in his pocks how the subm

Boston.

IT WAS NOT A POURIERITE ESPABLISHMENT.
Q. It was in a Fourierite establishment? A. I beg
your pardon—it was not a Fourierite establishment
Q. Was he not in a Fourierite establishment? A.
I never heard of one.

I never heard of one.
Q. Did you not hear or know that he was connected with a Fourierite establishment? A. I never heard of one; he was residing at the time in the Battle

of one; he was resaming at the time in the pattle street house.

Q. Was he not connected with a Fourierite establishment?

Senior counsel—What do you mean by a Fourierite establishment?

Judge Davis, assistant counsel for the prosecution—i don't know. You first started the subject and had a good deal to say about it. I supposed it must be something terrible.

Senior counsel—You will hear more about it before we get through.

Q. What was his business then? A. He was in some mechanical business; I forget now what it was; it was previous to his going to Dartmouth College.

Q. You had not a close intimear with blue?

was; it was previous to his going to Dartmouth College.

Q. You had not a close intimacy with him? A. Oh, yes; we boarded in the same house with him and we were very intimate.

Q. How long did you know of his living in Boston?

A. Not longer than a year prior to 1847.

Q. Can you date it as far back as 1847? A. I am not certain of that.

Q. When did you say you lost signt of him? A Perhaps a year after 1847; it may be two years, but I taink but one. t think but one.

Q. And all you know of him since that time is derived from what he told you after you had lost sight of him in Boston and met him again here?

A. Yes, chiefly derived from that source.

Q. Is it not altogether so derived? A. Not at all; on his friends all knew of his where abouts and the progress he was making: while I lived in Boston I knew he was in Dartmouth College, and I also knew he went to France, where he en-

lived in Boston I knew he was in Dartmouth College, and I also knew he went to France, where he entered a university.

Q. How do you know that? A. Just as I know that we are all here in court. (Laurhter).

Q. When did you next see him after his absence, in New York? A. I met him after his absence, in New York? A. I met him after his absence, on New York? A. I met him all along for two or three years previous to 1802.

Q. When did you first meet him in New York? A. I cannot tell you; perhaps two or three years previous to 1822.

Q. Have you practised medicine in New York? A. I cannot tell you; perhaps two or three years previous to 1822.

Q. Have you practised medicine in New York? A. Only casually.

Q. What is your pusiness? A. I attend to literary and scientific pursuits and manufacturing interests. Q. You knew McFarland in this city since 1852? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been at his house? A. No, I never was at his house; I never called upon him; never had any family acquaintance with him.

Q. You spoke of his having come to your house on the 24th of November? A. It was the night previous to the shooting: I don't remember the date.

Q. On that occasion you say he appeared "more calm physically;" what do you mean by that? A. His appearance denoted less of the tremor and nernousness and of muscular disturbance that he exhibited previously; he seemed to be calm physically; his physical system was more calm and quiet; I mean to say that he had not that quiver and general disturbance of the system; I saw him on that occasion in my rooms; all the conversation related to his domestic troubles.

Q. You say his physical system was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say that he was more calm and quiet—I men to say th

sion in my rooms; all the conversation related to his domestic troubles.

Q. You say his physical system was more caim and quiet—do you men to say that he was more caim and quiet—do you men to say that he was more caim and quiet than he had been when you saw him previously in 1867? A. I will not say that; he was generally in a quiver and very much excited.

Q. On that occasion did he tell you how he had learned that Richardson was about selling off his property and going out Westr A. No, he did not tell me then.

Q. Did he tall you the

property and going out Westr A. No, he did not tell me then.

Q. Did he tell you that he had been in New Jersey? A. Yes; he said he had gone over there to watch the house where he found out his whe was living; it was in the house of Mrs. Gibert, the mother of Mrs. Calboun, and where his little boy was; he wanted particularly to see him and to get possession of him; he said he watched the house in disguise; he said he had watched the house for days, it i mittake not; he said the little boy Danny had been brought there one evening, and that he was taken away again almost immediately by a lame man, who was also a habitud of the house.

Q. What house did he speak of? A. Mrs. Gilbert's,

Redirect—Q. Might it have been in September that he spoke to you about watching Gilbert's house? A. I never like to be certain about dates; I think, however, it was in the latter part of the summer; I would be disposed to say it was about the month of August he said he watched the house.

Q. Did he say to you on that occasion that if he saw his little boy Danny he was determined to take him? A. I had the impression that that was his object in watching he house; I remember his telling me that he had spent \$3,000 on the boy Percy, and that he had no more money to spend in that way; understood that he all along,wanted to get possession of the poy me that way; that he would take him wherever he could get him; that is the impression I got from his conversations on the subject.

Testimony of John D. Ellwood.

Testimony of John D. Eliwood.

John D. Eliwood called and examined by Mr. Gerry—Am a lawyer practising in this city; I know Mr. McFarland, the prisoner; saw him previous to it his occurrence; I saw him on Monday or Tuesday, the 22d or 23d November; I saw him in my office about that date.

Q. Describe his appearance and conduct at the time he cane in there—while he was there, from the time he entered to the time he left? A. He appeared then as I had frequently seen him before—quito agitated and excited in regard to this matter; I had but a short conversation with him at this particular time; I was engaged at the time and could not converse long with him; his appearance then was as it always was when speaking upon the subject of his family froubles; he was always excited, especially as he continued tokonverse on the subject; on that occasion, as upon other occasions when he came in first, he was calm, and spoke sensibly upon all other subjects but that connected with his family wrongs; but when he commenced to speak upon that subject and to relate his troubles for any length of time his excitement increased till it culminated in almost a state of frenzy; I scarcely ever conversed with him upon any other topic than this; it seemed his constant desireto talk about it; it was the topic upon which hismind constantly ran.

Q. Did you hear him say anything about the divorce at these times? A. He told me on several oc-

view.

Q. From what you observed of him on these occasions, and from his conversations, did he strike you as rational or irrational? A. I cannot answer the question except in this way—that I cannot say I discovered any avidence of insanity in him on any subject but this one; but, certainly, whenever he commenced to conview of his subject, his mind would run from a caim state to a state of extreme excitement that was certainly a uncommania.

Q. Do you remember his shedding tears? A. Yes, very frequently he did when recuting grievances; he would then turn the conversation to Richardson, when he would became a dimost uncontrollable and excited to a state of fremzy upon all occasions he expressed great feeling and love for his wife and children; he usually came to see me at the Park Hotel, when he thought he had anything new to communicate, if my office was closed at five or halfpast five he first came to see me professionally in regard to commencing an action; these comforts: the first for criminal conversation; the second for abduction of his wife; the third for the soluction of his wife; the wind for his problems in manner of his lite with his wife; how happly they had hived together; how somated and es again; of their endearments; until Richardson came, and he had been the means of separating them; he told how she had lett him, knessing him as he went out in the morning, and leaving with a schild before his return; he always, when he saw me, went over the same thing over and leaving with a subject; he would complain of others for not sympathizing with him; he, would be more carried when he came in whenever he had head anything now in the fall of his going over to New Jersey and waster, the situation of his wife and this letter; the intercepted letter; as I can be a solu

taken.

To Mr. Garvin—He came in and told me one day that he had been offered through Mr. Cleveland \$10,000 and a Consulship; he did not want it; I received a general offer from Mr. Sedawick; I made

MR. SAMUEL SINGLAIR TO MRS. MFARLAND, Mr. Gerry then read the following—put in as evi-

of your exceeding any American female writer in a very about more and the suggest one thing, and that is to get Percy away from his father as soon as possible. You know Percy now believes in him, and the longer he remains with him the more intensified with this coling become, and of course the longer will it take to craze it.

I seems a long time since I left you, and I am quite ashamed of not having written to you before; but our time has been wonderfully filled with Washington garety, and I am very apt, as you know, to neglect writing to my friends when I red certain that all is well. I have not been jealous, although you have written to Mrs. C. several times. I love her too much not to be willing to give her more than half of what I would receive. Is she not good and charming? How is dear little Danny? I wisn he could come to Marr's birthly day, the Sch of March. You must come and bring Percy. We may not be home before the th, but I don't dare write that home. Remember that Fear is your friend. I hope you will not neglect her in my absence. Now, my darling, do write soon. I shall hope for something dennite. Your devoted friend, C. A. S.

soon. I shall hope for something dennite. Your devoted friend,

MES. GALHOUN TO MES. MYAHLAND. C. A. S. MYAHLAND. THE MY DARLING CHILD - When I SHIDAY MORNING. Feb. 22.

MY DARLING CHILD - When I was to confort these for ever more. My dering, if it were not for level these for ever more. My dering, if it were not for level these for ever more. My dering, if it were not for level these for ever more my dering, if it were not for level these for ever more. My dering, if it were not for level the formation in the second suppose that Mr. C. would let me keep him. My preclous, you must make your decision. It is proferation for you to stay with that man. You shall not. No women ought to put her womanhood to open shaine as you have been forced to do for years. It is most cruel, most devileb. You cannot work, you cannot advance, you can make certain of no future for yourself and the children while you stay. There is no justice nor reason to hope in your doing it. My darling, you will leave him scattless; the world is more generous than we think about those things. Every thoughtful man or woman will justify you and you could live—yourself and Percy—for what you carn now, and if you can only be free so that you can improve, your salary will be increased. It is wonderful that yet have been able to do anything with your disabilities, and I do think that now you may do so much O, do leave him, my darling. It is so wrong that you should stay with him.

My Darling—We have just received Mr. Richardson's

wonderful that you have been able to do anything with your disabilities, and I do think that now you may do so much. O, do leave him, my darling. It is so wrong that you should stay with him.

FEIDAY EVENING.

MY DARLING—We have just received Mr. Richardson's letter. I am so glad that you have left M.—. Do not, beseach you, return. Do not let any weakness of mercy possess you. It is happy that the stroke has fallen, no matter what heart-break come with it. I could be glad that you suffer if your suifering would keep you away from him. My darling, for whom I would die, do not so wrong your womanhood as to go back. You must not; shall not. When I come back you shall come straight to me and stay. I will have it so, Write me, my darling—sail things. Even if you are distracted, write my different to me and stay. I will have it so, Write me, my darling—sail things. Even if you are distracted by you. I will calm you and help you. All my heard of you. It is will calm you and help you. All my heard of you. I will not not you you have not to my darling—sail things. Even if you are distracted, write it will calm you and help you. All my heard of yourself and to the world of noble neople. My darling, my money and purse and grief are yours forever. You will not hesitate to come to me, for you love me. This is a poor note. I have had to scraw! in pencil what I have not had time to say in ink; to-morrow, if you love me theter, I shall write you a better letter. All my heart is yours. Let Mr. Richardson help you. He is good and strong. Say where you are till I come. Then come to me. My darling, I love you and sorrow for you. Thine ever,

Testimony of F. E. Bennett.

Frank Lee Bennett was next called and examined—I am a clerk in the employment of the last witness and am so now engaged; I saw McFarland on the left of March, 1869.

Q. State what ins appearance was so far as you observed. A. I didn't have much chance to observe him; he went into the back office and I only saw him pass; I saw him two three times during a week.

Q.

go. Did you observe his eye? A. Not particularly.

Q. How often used he to walk up and down in the manner you describe? A. He was not always walking up and down; he did so on several occasions.

Testimony of Dr. J. C. Minor. J. C. Minor examined—I reside in East Twenty-first surest; I have been a physician seven years; Dr. Ward is in the same office with me; I have been there about eighteen months; I know the prisoner at the bar, Daniel McFarland; I saw him very little over a year ago.

Q. Were you struck by anything you then saw in him? A. Yes; an expression of his.

Q. What was it? A. He had a felon on his finger; I opened it and having done so, inquired whether it had northin; he said it was nothing #25 the pain

A. About an hour.
Q. Did he aliude to the subject of his family roubles. A. He went over the ground spoken of in

troubles. A. He went over the ground spoken of in the evidence.

Q. What suppression did his conduct produce upon your mind? A. He talked very unnaturally; he was subsequently in a frenzied state when he discovered that his wife was in Jersey City; I have seen him several times between March and that time; after he saw his wife in Jersey City in August he was in a state of extreme excitement; his pulse was then at 115; he spoke about his wife being in Jersey City and said he could not live, that he could not rest might or day and that the very thought of his trouble drove him mad; said he, "There is no rest for me at all."

Q. In what condition was he at the time you speak, in reference to the irenzy? A. I think at that time he was a monomaniac; he was more excited than I had ever seen him.

Q. Did you prescribe for him at that time? A. I

Mr. Gerry then read the following letter:

PROM MRS. OALMOUN TO MKS. APARLAND—RIDWIN
BOOTH AMONG MRS. CALIGUN'S DEEM PRINTHS.

MY DARLING I suppose you must be snowbound, as I am, and I send you a good morating. Lillie and Junius pronounced your "Lucy Capulet" better than Madame S. "S Juliet. There is inconse for genius. I shall work all day and be ready to help you to morrow. Sacrifice yourself by going to Honesey's or in any other way. My fate ories out, and informs me that I wish to know him. Really, and informs me that I wish to know him. Really, and informs me that I wish to know him. Really, and goes and mobile face. I don't like knowing people indifferently. Husks are such dry fare; but people with core and fruit within draw me so. There are just three persons who are much to me in the fisch—J. R. Y., and you can guess the other two—but my dream friends are numerous. He would be amazed to see with what I have endowed him and how condential he is an infinate. He would be amazed to see with what I have endowed him and how condential he is with me. Do you have such whims? My novel will be a study of psychology, i fancy a strange story. The boy waits I begin to say that I loved you dearly, always shall, always must. That you are herefo and high, and a goonel to me.

LU. G. CALHOUN TO MRS. M'FARLAND-"A GOOD

letters, and very antions of the drysals and namadraus.

The BTAGE AN INSYSTABLE GOAL.

I hope you will study towards the stage if not for the stage this summer. That goal scems to me so inevitable and so desirable, if you cutilizate your very great gift at all, that whenever I toink or you I what you were in your rightful place. The drams is the beautiful art and you are worthy to be its prophet. My own dreams or serving it will never be hopes now, but whenever I see brave young feet set towards it and thoughful brows bent thitherward, I cry "God speed" from my inmost soul. I am so weary toutight, and so warm and uncoming-table, that I have written a most stupid letter, but I would not want to know you better. I have me doubt that we met in this great high road because each had something for the orther, and we will know what it is. Write me at the office or here, and be assured of answers as speedy as my tired or here, and be assured of answers as speedy as my tired pen can write. Ever and aiways, believe me, silectionately yours.

After the reading of the letters the Court ad-

THE FATHERLESS LITTLE ONES.

Sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Orphar Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock the Orphan Asylum Society of New York held their sixty-fourth anniversary at Steinway Hall. There was a large and fashionable audience present, composed for the most part of ladies. The children, 172 in number, were seated upon the platform.

The order of exercises, which was rather too long, was carried out to the entire satisfaction of every one present. The Rev. Dr. Hall read the annual report, after which he made a short but very appropriate address. In reading the report he said that during the past twelve months disease had not taken one child from their midst. "We bring them," said he, "all before you to-day healthy and happy. Some new faces are here—little ones—received into our home and hearts. Some have gone forth to the battle of life, under the protection of true hearts—received into Christian families."

Three years ago four children of one family were admitted by the second directress. Their case excited much sympathy. They were motherless, and it was supposed that their father had been killed by Indians while defending one of our frontier posts. They have remained with us as orphans. About three months since the father appeared, having escaped from many dangers and from long imprisonment. He came eagerly seeking his calidren. Words failed him to express his gratitude at finding his dear ones safe and happy when he attempted to return thanks for the care bestowed upon them. He is now endeavoring to procure such employment as shall enable him once more to make a home for his children.

shall enable him once more to make a home for his children.

Having disposed part of our landed property, we have been enabled to liquidate all debts, purchase a site and propose shortly to commence building another and more commedious dwelling, the one now occupied being very much out of repair, and not all suitable to our present needs. We trust that we shall accomplish this, our intention, with the sum we have realized from the sale of our lots; but we entreat our friends not to believe that we can dispense with their liberality or afford to lose one name from our subscription list.

We thankingly acknowledge the receipt of three legacies—one of \$500, from Mrs. Elizabeth Rutgers; one of \$1,000, from Mr. Charles O'Neil; one of \$1,000, from Mr. William Porgay; also the balance of Miss Hasseli's legacy, being \$1,643.

Upon the 1st of April, 1809, there were—

Boys. Girls. Total

70 Number in the asylum April 1, 1870..... 88 After singing the doxology and pronouncing the benediction the assemblage dispersed and the little ones went back to their home.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. A meeting of this society was held last evening at

the rooms of the association, No. 64 Madison avenue, and was well attended. Dr. J. H. Hinton presided. and was well attended. Dr. J. H. Hinton presided.
Professor Edwards adverted to the formation of infusional deposits on the Pacific coast, and Dr. Atkinson read a paper on differentiation. Professor Van
der Weyde exhibited and described a new form of
oblique light prism of his own contrivance, by
means of which the illumination can be thrown
from any side upon the object. The instrument is
of very novel construction, and reflects great credit
upon the inventor, and the savans present expressed
themselves greatly pleased with its working.

THE COURTS.

The Coulter-Murray Police Justice Controv A Divorce Case-"Shoo, Fly," in Court-A Gang of Burglars Sent to Sing Sing.

SUPREME COURT-CHARGERS.

Coulter-Murray Controversy-Which Should be Police Justice ? Before Judge John R. Brady.

The People ex rel. Henry Murray vs. James E. Coulter.—The Attorney General commenced this action in February last to oust the defendant from the office of Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial dis-

The Cantion Diverce Case.

Before Judge Jones.

John Cantion vs. Catharine Cantion.—In this case John Cantlon vs. Catharine Candon.—In this case, in which the husband brought an action against the defendant to obtain a decree of divorce (and the particulars of which have heretofore appeared fully in the Herald) on account of her provious marriage with one Alfred Gould, who is still living, a motion was made on behalf of the defendant for an order requiring plaintiff to pay her suitable alimony and counsel fees. Judge Jones denies the motion, with leave to renew on further affidavits.

MARINE COURT. A "Shoo, Fly, Don't Bodder Me"-A Bodderer. Before Judge Gross.

Benjamin W. Robinson vs. George U. Corliss.— On the 17th of March last the plaintiff came to de-On the 17th of March last the plaintiff came to defendant's piace, at No. 12 Ann street, to get certain goods that he had previously consigned to defendant. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant was then giving him other goods that those he had consigned, and, in consequence, had language was bandled between the parties. They called each other liars, and defendant swears that the plaintiff said to him, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me," whereupon he (defendant) threatened to warm plaintiff's ears. At this defendant struck plaintiff and "pitched in" generally, and in this condition one of the witnesses found them and separated them.

The writ was now brought to recover damages. The Court gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$55 damages, with \$25 extra allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Gang of Daring Eighth Ward Burgiars Sent to Sing Sing.
Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.—City Judge.
Assistant District Attorney Tweed appeared for

the presecution yesterday.

The first case disposed of was an indictment for burglary against Thomas Davis and Thomas Schmidt, who were charged with burgiariously entering the premises of Adolph E. George, No. 118 Third avenue, on the 5th of March and stealing \$400 worth of brass cocks and other property. Davis, who was out on ball, failed to appear, and his recognizance was forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest-Counsel for his associate in crime stated some facts

Counsel for his associate in crime stated some facts in mitigation of punishment, which the City Judge said he would consider in passing sentence, remarking, however, that if young men of good autecedents will associate with professional thieves they must take the responsibility. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A SOLDIER'S FOCKEF PICKED ON THE BATTERY.
William Wilson was tried and convicted of an attempt at petty jarceny from the person, he having been detected on the 18th of March in picking the pocket of a soldier from Governor's Island who fen asleep on the Battery. Judge Bedford said it was a contemptible offence, and before passing sentence recalled the policeman who saw the occurrence. His Honor said that he would send Wilson to the State Prison for two years and six mooths, believing that he added perjury to larceny.

EIGHTH WARD THIEVES SENT TO SING SING. Willis Brooks, Joseph Campbell and George Brown (young men) were tried and convicted of burgiary in the second degree, they having on the night of the light of March entered the house No. 84 West Houston street.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—

isth of March entered the house No. 84 west noused street.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Brooks, Campbell and Brown, you have been convicted of burgiary in the second degree. After information given me through captain McDermott I learn that this was a darring deliberately planned murder; that it was a preconcerted plan made to go and rob this lady of \$1,400 worth of valuable furs. Her servant, Albert, found out that the robbery was planned, and told her of it. She notified the captain, and through bis energy and skill, assisted by officers Glynn and Dunn, you were arrested right in the act. As for you, Brooks, you are a regular thief, and I shail send you to the State Prison for ten years. The other two are each sentenced to the same prison for eight years.

for eight years.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND FIN

George G. Bell was tried upon a charge of stealir
a diamond pin valued at \$300 from Henry H. Brai
don on the 13th of February. At the conclusion the case a young woman who became acquainted with Eell on board of ship, and who married her four years after their arrival in New York, told her grievances to the Judge, who was convinced that Bell was a rascal and sentenced him to the State

Prison for four years.

ACQUITTALS.

Thomas Flood, who was charged with assaulting Thomas Cannon on the 14th of blarch, was acquitted, the prosecuting witness failing to identify the accessor.

the prosecuting witness failing to identify the accused.

Anna Baldwin was also pronounced not guilty of stealing twenty donars worth of property and ten dollars in money from Ellen Butcher, 533 East Twenty-fourth street, on the 16th of March, which the complainant charged her with taking.

ANOTHER HOUSEBEAKER SENT TO SING SING. George Williams, alias Chatterton, who was indicted with John Lloyd charged with burglary, pleaded guilty to burglariously entering the premises of Louis Meyer, No. 3:2 West Fifty-first street, on the night of the 9th of March, and Stealing \$100 worth of property. Hig Honor said that he would deal severely with men who broke into dwelling houses, and sentenced Williams to imprisonment in the State Prison for seven years.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

WILCOX-TALLMAN.—In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Duryea, F. WESTON WILCOX, of New Haven, Conu., to Miss Mary L. Tallman, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Died.

ALLEN.-ELMER ELLSWORTH ALLEN, aged 7 years

ALLEN.—ELMER ELLSWOHTH ALLEN, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 St. Mark's place, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BARTHOLOMEW.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, April 11, of pneumonia, James C. Bartholomew, aged 23 years.

Funeral services at his father's residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at haif-past three o'clock. Train leaves fool of Barclay street at two o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday morning. Bremner, of this city, in the 46th year of his age.

CASEY.—On Tuesday morning, April 12, Rosa, wife of Patrick Casey, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 63 Eagle street, Greenpoint. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CURRAN.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, April 10, at 12 o'clock P. M., Hugh Curran, contractor, in the 42th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, Yonkers, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Domingo.—On Monday, April 11, Aldama Domingo, of Havana, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 West Forty-seventh street, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

Frageson.—On Monday, April 11, at his residence at New Monmouth, N. J., Thomas M. Fer-

dence at New Monmouth, N. J., Thomas M. Fer-Guson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. Car-riages in waiting at pier 22 North river, foot of Duane street, on the arrival of steamer Jesse Hoyt. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Graham.—On Monday, April 11, Sergeant William G. Graham, aged 52 years.

The relatives and irlends, also Harlom Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., and Metropolitan Police, are re-spectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, W. Hoggett, Esq., No. 230 East 123d street, on Thursday afternoon, at one O'clock.

230 East 123d street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Notice.—Brethren of Harlem Lodge, No. 457. R. and A. M., are hereby requested to assemble at the lodge room on Thursday, April 14, at twelve M. to attend the funeral of our late brother, William G. Graham.

A. NORTON BROCKWAY, Master.
HARDCASTLE.—On Sunday, April 10, John R., eldest son of Coles D. and Mary A. Hardcastle, aged 22 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 172 Alien street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at haif-past one o'clock.
HARDSON.—Suddenly, at his home, in Ford county, Ill., on Wednesday, April 3, Lawson H., son of Stephen D, and M. R. Hartison, aged 24 years.
Faneral from residence of his father, Bergen, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at haif-past two o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Bergen avonce station,